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POETRY.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

AN ex-rebel writes the following Grant campaign song for the Atlanta (Ga.) *Era*.

AIR—*Bonnie Blue Flag.*

Old Maine to California sends
The welcome, welcome word,
And Northward rolling to the South
The swelling cry is heard.
And men of every age and race
Have caught the glorious shout,
Hurrah, hurrah, for General Grant,
And fling the banner out.
Hurrah! hurrah,
For General Grant, hurrah!
Hurrah for the Union Flag
With every Southern Star.

The wave of Reconstruction rolls
From Old Virginia's hills,
Across the South to Texas plains,
And every bosom thrills;
When this is done, we'll join the fight,
And it is our intent
To hoist the name of General Grant
And make him President.
Hurrah! hurrah, etc.

We'll swear upon the sword of Lee,
Beside our Jackson's grave,
To battle only for the man
Who can the Union save.
By all the blood the war has shed,
By all we hope to be,
Well rally to the standard now
That keeps the people free.
Hurrah! hurrah, etc.

They're rallying North, and East, and West,
We'll rally in the South,
With ringing shouts for General Grant,
Upon each patriot mouth.
Hurrah for Grant! the shouts must roll
From every Union lip.
And every man must rally now
To man the Union ship.
Hurrah! hurrah, etc.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler.

(*United States Senator From Michigan.*)

Mr. Chandler is of New England origin, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813, and educated, as most New England boys are, by attending the common or district school during the winter season, and working at farm or other productive labor during the summer. When nineteen years old he left the old homestead to try his fortune in the great West, where, in that new and rapidly developing country there were much greater opportunities opened for young men to win wealth and position than they could ever possibly hope for at home. He visited a number of places with a view to the facilities they offered to business, and with remarkable judgment for a boy of his age, who had never before been outside of his native State, saw that Detroit, Michigan, then but a small village composed of a few rude buildings on the Detroit river, was ultimately to become a great commercial center. Its population was scarcely 4,000, and the entire population of the territory, which then comprised, besides what now constitutes the State of Michigan, the State of Wisconsin, and all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi, only about 40,000 inhabitants, and having only one delegate in Congress, without a vote.—This territory now constitutes three great States, with a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, having six Senators and fourteen Representatives; such has been its growth in the space of thirty-six years.

Mr. Chandler has grown up with the country; commencing at first a small retail dry goods store, he was soon enabled by a prosperous trade to enlarge his business to a wholesale trade, and in course of time he extended his operations to nearly all parts of the territory, and there were few of all the retail dealers in northern and western Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, and in Canada West, whom he did not number among his customers.

He was a Whig in politics, but never sought for any of its honors. He chose rather to set the example of accepting office as an incident of the success of the party to which he belonged, rather than striving for it as the primary object.

His first official position was that of Mayor of Detroit, to which he was elected in 1851, and served so acceptably that he was nominated the next year for Governor of the State, but his strong anti-slavery convictions were brought into the canvass, and he, preferring to be right rather than be Governor, denounced the institution of slavery as the great curse of the nation, and lost the election, but in 1856 he triumphed on the same ground that he went down on in 1852, and was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, and took his seat on the 4th of March of that year.

During that period he was identified with all the leading measures of Congress for a general system of internal improvements, for preventing a further increase of slave territory, and the overthrow of the powerful domination of the slave power, which had usurped the control of the nation.—Chandler was one of the few Northern men of the Senate at that time who foresaw the tendency of events, and that the country was drifting on to a terrible war.

He consistently opposed all the so-called compromise measures of the South as the virtual surrender of the liberties of the people, and in all the Senatorial contests of that period Chandler stands on the record as the unflinching defender of our chartered liberties, the fearless advocate of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, and these he would maintain by speech and vote in the Senate or before the people, and if an appeal to arms should be made he would welcome the arbitration of war.

The country does not now appreciate how much it owes to his Roman firmness. The people have become so much accustomed to regard him as one of the great fortresses of their liberties, which no artillery could breach, and whose parapet no storming column could ever reach, that they have never given themselves a thought as to the disastrous consequences which might have followed on many occasions had he not spoken otherwise than he did. When did he ever pander to position or complain of being oversloughed by his party? yet no man ever done braver work for a party and got less consideration than he. Whoever suspected him of a conservatism that betrayed the selfishness of an itching palm, or heard the dyspeptic whine and melancholy drawl of one whose recreancy the country now deplores.

The country will not adjudge the patriot by the weakness of the politician, but will meet out its rewards to the faithful who continue to the end. The State of Michigan may be justly proud of the noble record of her Senator. He is now drawing near the close of his second term, having been re-elected in 1862, and receiving every vote on the first informal ballot in caucus. That he will be re-elected for another term on the meeting of the Legislature is now beyond question.

He was the author of the resolution for raising the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and in a most unselfish manner refused to be its chairman, but on the committee followed up the inquiry into the management of McClellan, and gained his removal.

He made a very caustic speech in the Senate Chamber in July, 1867, against the growing tendency manifested on the part of some of the Republican members to apologize for the rebels and extenuate their crimes. It had its desired effect, and though replied to by Mr. Fessenden with his usual ability, he was wholly unable to parry the thrust of the Senator from Michigan or convince the Senate or the country that it was not deserved.—*Baltimore Chronotype.*

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

An erect, spare, venerable-looking man, not far from sixty, with thin, iron-gray hair. His modest neck-tie, and plain brown coas, with its stiff, upright collar, proclaim him a Quaker; and a glance at his thoughtful face and expansive forhead shows that he is a distinguished individual, and that that individual is John G. Whittier.

Mr. Whittier has been before the public, as an author, for full forty years; but though he is one of the most correct and graceful of prose writers, it is principally by his poetry that he has won distinction. Every one is familiar with his verses, but scarcely any but well-read persons are acquainted with his prose, or are even aware that he has written some of the most charming sketches and stories that have emenated from the prose-writers of the past half century. With a volume of these sketches, entitled "Legends of New England," he made, at the age of twenty-three, his first appearance as an author, and it was the volume that first won him celebrity. It was founded on the Indian superstitions of Massachusetts, and it displays that intimate knowledge of early history which is so observable in Mr. Whittier's poetry.

Whittier's chief works are so well known to our readers that we need not mention their title here. Next to Longfellow, he is more widely read than any other American poet. He is emphatically a self-made writer. His early life was passed on a farm, in severe manual labor, and until he was eighteen he had no educational advantages, save such as could be derived from a few winter's attendance on the public schools of his native district.—At the age of twenty, however, he managed to secure two years tuition at a town academy; but then he left school to work his way in the world, and what he has since learned he has gathered from contact with actual life, or by solitary study in his own library. To this lack of classical culture may doubtless be attributed the charming simplicity of his style, and the peculiarly American character of his writings.

Mr. Whittier, we believe, never was married; but till within about a year he was blessed with the most devoted sister, who was his constant companion, ministering to his domestic needs and sharing his studies. She was a woman of fine literary taste, and herself wrote some poems that were quite equal to any of her brother's productions. She died about a year ago, greatly lamented by Mr. Whittier, who has since lived a secluded life in his quiet home in Amesbury.

"One of the noblest and wisest of American poets, says Alger in his "Friendship of Women"—"the pure, the brave, and devout Whittier—had a sister, who was to him very much the same as Dorothy was to Wordsworth. Several of her poems are printed with his. They always lived together, had a large share of their consciousness together. After her death, sitting alone in his wintry cottage, he said to a friend who was visiting him, that since she was gone, to whose faithful taste and judgment he had been wont to submit all he wrote, he could hardly tell of a new production whether it were good or poor. He also said that the sad measure of his love for her was the vacaucy with which her departure had left. He has paid her in his 'Snow Bound,' a tribute which will draw readers as long as loving hearts are left in the world."

Every reader of that exquisite poem will remember the passage beginning—

"As one who held herself a part
Of all she saw and let her heart
Against the houshold bosom lean,
Upon the motly-braided mat
Our youngest and our dearest sat,
Lifting her large, sweet, asking eyes.
Now bathed within the fadeless green
And holy peace of Paradise.
Oh, looking from some holy hill,
Or from the shade of saintly palms,
Or silver reach of river calms,
Do these large eyes behold me still?
With me one little year ago:—
The chill weight of the winter snow
For months upon her grave has lain."

THE RESULT.

The Democratic platform contains this plank:

"When the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

What does the above mean? Immense issues of greenbacks. Quite in contrast with the remarks of Pendleton in Congress, in 1862, when it was proposed to issue $100,000,000, he then said:

"You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth. What, then, will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history. The currency will be expanded; prices will be inflated; fixed values will be depreciated; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish: the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages, and notes, everything of fixed value will be deppreciated; the necessaries of life will rise in value.—Contraction will follow. Private ruin and public bankruptcy, either with or without repudiation, will inevitably follow."

Gov. Seymour said a few weeks since:

"If we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and bro't back their dinners in their baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets, and took home their dinners in their vest pockets."

The Albany *Argus*—a leading Democratic journal—also said two weeks ago, concerning the securities falling due within ten years:

"To pay them in depreciated paper would operate as an act of confiscation more sweeping in its effects upon the Democratic States—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut (to go no further)—than the confiscation act Stephens, Butler & Co., threaten against the South. Such a depreciation of the currency would rob labor as well as capital, and destroy business and production. It would be a calamity hardly exceeded by the war itself.

NASBY'S LADDER.

No. 1—(The highest one) "Conservatism."
No. 2—"Constonshnel doubt."
No. 3—"Southern Rites."
No. 4—"Greenbax."
No. 5—"Repudiashen."
No. 6—"Ameriky for white men."
No. 7—"Afrikin Slavery!"

"Yoo will observe the last one is partly under the slush which kivers the bottom uv the plain. Its a trifle lower than the original level. But look! ther's suthin a goin on up there! See."

Trooly, there wuz suthin a going on. Cheef Justice Chase appeared at the head uv the stairs on the very brink uv the precipice. Follering him and entreating uv him to stay, was Theodore Tilton, Horris Greely, and more'n a million uv others, white and black, who wuz a holdin up their hands in horror at the way his face wuz turned. The Cheef Justice wuz a assurin uv em it was all rite, that he shoold probably go down to the first round, wich wuz "Conservatism," as he considered it safer ground. Theodore grabbed him by the shoulder, to restrain him, bnt Salmon shoved him off roodly, and put his foot on the first round.

I looked closer and saw it all at a glance. August Belmont hed climed up so as to be in site of any one standin on that round, and wuz a wavin a flag at him onto wich wuz inscribed "nominashen." S. P. hed his venerable eyes fixed onto that, and didn't see nothin else, a kind uv parshel blindness wich hez rooined quite a many public men. "Don't go on to em" cried Theodore and Horris. "I won't," returned the cheerful old innocent, "Ill bring em up to me." Infooriated with the site uv that old flag wich Belmont kept artfully movin afore him, he quickly dropt on the second step, and the next, each step being longer than the one precedin it. By this time the attenshen uv the Democrisy below wuz attracted towards the spectacle, and they cheered lustily, not so much at the prospeck uv gettin the eminent Judge, as the sorrow and chagrin depicted onto the faces uv Greely, Tilton, *et al*, at the top.

Down he went, and the plaudets uv the Democrisy, who, by this time, was hurrahin for him, step by step, till he come to the last one. "Come!" sed Buregard, Forrest, Fernandy Wood, and Vallandygum, "come! one step more—one little tiny step, and it's over. Come, love come!"

"No!" sed he, tremblin like a man with the ager. "I can't go that step. I can't, indeed I can't. Come up to me—you must!"

"Well," sed Belmont, "it's better for us to stand on that last step. Get hold, Marble, and the strongest uv yoo, and lift the concern out uv the mire, and up to the Cheef Justis. Take hold close. Now! all together! with a will!"

They tugged and tugged, but to no purpose. Pendleton, Hendricks, and a score uv others, who didn't like this Chase biznis, hed slipped down to the bottom, and wuz a pullin back. Once twice they got em out so ez yoo cood see the heads uv the multitood above the liquid they wuz under, and a few late recroots climbed up onto the step, but the weight wuz too heavy, and they sagged back.

"Onct more!" shreekt the Cheef Justis. "One more trial. Oh git em up on this step. Oh git em up, for I can't go no lower, indeed, I can't, and we must come together. I hev gone down six steps and long ones, and you can and you must come up this one. Git em up—"

SUPERB LETTER FROM BEECHER.

We trust that no one will fail to read the following letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6d bnt not before the *World* had publishea that I had, on Sunday morning, in e political sermon, come out for Chas for the Presidency, and against Grant and I have seen the story every day since racing through the papers. There is not a word of truth in it. The sermou was not political, and it made no allusion either to Grant or to Chase. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the reporter of the *World*, not mine.

I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold. While the New York *Independent* was lauding him as a demigod, and the New York *Tribune* was using his name to obscure the prospects of Grant, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked Grant and thoroughly distrusted Chase. He is a splendid man to look upon but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts some men toward things noble and good; makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them in the eagerness of over-selfish desires, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt Mr. Chase's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature.

I have liked Grant from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skilful in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's counsels—I confidently anticipate, that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration.

The seven-fold humiliations and recantations through which Chase was required to go for a Democratic nomination only to see the smiling Seymour looking benignly down upon his lost estate, has no parallel in the immortal history of *Reineke Fuchs*. There will now be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Boston, July 8, 1868.

NOMINATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

Horatio Seymour is the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, by virtue of superior strategy, aided by "Dead Rabits," "Plug Uglies," and by members of the Empire Club of this city, which is headed by the notorious Rynders.

The Western men who came out here as advocates of Pendleton and Hendricks, have been most completely vanquished. They played a bluff game and were beaten, discomfited and full of rage. No one pities them, for they made themselves obnoxious to all by their boastings, and their violent threats. They were bound to nominate Pendleton or burst the party.—They would listen to nobody. They had made up their minds to die in the harness, but when the time came they surrendered most ingloriously.

The Western and a great number of the Eastern and Southern delegations had agreed upon Thomas A. Hendricks as a compromise candidate in the event of the failure of Pendleton, but there was a secret bargain between the notorious Vallandingham and Seymour, and the result was that, in order to deceive the public, Seymour was made permanent chairman of the convention, so that he might be considered outside. This worked well. On the third ballot, North Carolina voted for Horatio Seymour, but it was only for the purpose of affording the Chairman of the convention an opportunity of declining the honor.

Thus matters went on through six ballots, during which Pendleton, Hendricks, and Hancock were successively slaughtered. The positive manner in which Seymour had declined the honor, misled the parties as to his real position. He was considered to be an advocate for Chase. His speeches, letters, and conversations, all led the public to believe that the Chief Justice was, in his opinion, the most available and the best candidate.—Yesterday, when California cast half a vote for Chase. The cheers with which it was greeted demonstrated that he was the most popular man in the convention. Still no one nominated him. He was in the hands of the New York Delegation, and it was in the hands of Horatio Seymour.

Last night it was conceded on all hands that neither Pendleton, Hendricks, or Hancock could be nominated, and the general expectation was that Chase would be nominated at an early hour this morning. But that was not in the programme. The speech of Gov. Seymour, in favor of Chase, was a mere cover—his election to the office of permanent Chairman was a blind; his speeches declining the honor of a nomination, were all made to deceive, and it is a well known fact that Vallandingham and Gen. McCook were in the secret.

The original intention of the National Democratic Committee in resolving to hold the convention at New York city, was that Seymour might get the nomination. The object in making him Chairman was to deceive the delegates and disarm suspicion, so that the opposition might be centered against Chase or any other man who was prominent. In order still further to complicate matters, the New York deligations resolved to vote for Sanford E. Church, and from the third to the twenty-second ballot, the name of Horatio Seymour was not even whispered.

When, on the 21st ballot, Massachusetts cast four votes for S. P. Chase, the Seymour ring became alarmed lest at the next ballot the delegations wo'd all break for the Chief Justice. A hurried consultation was immediately had, and it was decided that Gen. McCook, of Ohio, should nominate Horatio Seymour. This he did on the 22nd ballot, when Ohio was called, and the nomination was appropriately seconded by the notorious Vallandingham. As soon as this was done the scales fell from the eyes of the furious delegations, and before the ballot was closed every single delegation voted for the man who in 1863 addressed the New York rioters as "my friends."

Thus perished Salmon P. Chase.—Like Esau, has sold his birth-right, and has not even got the mess of pottage. His career as a statesman has been most brilliant and successful, but his ambition overcame his judgment, and in hopes of more rapid promotion he went over to the enemy. Henceforth he will be known only as Chief Justice and the man who, through jealousy and ambition sought to ruin and overthrow the great Republican party, which he, as much as any other man, helped to build up.

But the question comes up: How can Horatio Seymour stand on the Pendleton platform? His speeches and letters on the bond question are all a positive contradiction of the platform adopted by the Democratic party.—But what do unscrupulous politicians, like Seymour, care about principles?—He is prepared to swallow anything—to be even a candidate for the Presidency.

Since the convention closed to-day, the hotels have all been crowded, and it is somewhat singular that nearly all the respectable Democrats regret the nomination. On those who are not mere politicians, the news fell like a wet blanket, and predictions by Democrats are quite numerous that he cannot carry the State of New York.

The great drop-game is up; the victims have bit; the cleaned out Westerners, who, for a night or two have slept in the various parks, pawning their watches for whiskey and meals, have acknowledged the superior cuteness of the Eastern black-legs, and are are now leaving for home on their return tickets, a "strapped" and disgusted crowd. The great political gamble is over.

The great New Yorker had, immediately succeeding his last insincere speech of declination, left the chair, which was filled by Mr. Price, of Missouri. The last to place herself upon the record was New York, with a characteristic speech from Tilden, in which he modestly disclaimed any knowledge of this trick sprung by Ohio, and after a long and important declaration of the principles by which they were actuated, cast the vote of the Empire State for Seymour.

The vote of Massachusetts on the twenty-first ballot, giving four for Chase, was the great turning point of the Convention. It is beyond expression to describe the frantic cheers of the galleries, and the confusion of the convention at this point. There were also plenty of hisses, and the anxious countenances of the delegations who were opposed to this individual, were evidence that a new card was about to be played.

North Carolina having shifted her nine votes to Hendricks, Gen. McCook rose in the Assembly and mounted his seat with a deliberation and confidence that showed that the decisive hour had come. His voice at first was not distincly heard, and the cries of order from the unknowing ones moved him not at all. Deliberately clearing his throat, spitting and hawking, and bending over to expectorate with the coolness and confidence of a man who knew he held in his fingers the winning card, the chairman of the Ohio delegation made the speech that is found in another column. The enthusiasm at this point is utterly beyond expression. They mounted my table directly in front of the person of the great thimble rigger of New York, and watched his countenance as the Ohio men made that decisive throw.

Seymour knew what was coming.—The cold deck had been skillfully prepared, the cards successfully cut, and the winning deal was now being made.

A sallow paleness commenced near the ears of the New Yorker who had so repeatedly protested that his sacred honor was at stake in positively declining this nomination, and spread over his countenance as though the forces of his extremities had fled to his seat to ask whether the citidel of honor was yet intact.

Thrice upon this lupercal, a kingly crown had been offered him, and thrice he had declined. Would he accept it now? Again, the sacred instinks of his soul protest; again, his immaculate honor forbids, and again, with the studied utterances of polished rhetoric, he waved the preferred distinction.

Then the oily Vallandingham mounts his seat, and pours balm into the wounded sore of the insulted Governor. Vallandingham, who was hissed through the lines as a traitor during the war, assures the listening patriot that his bleeding country calls him, and that personal honor is nowhere.

While a talented temperance orator was recently speaking in Cleveland, he was asked: "What shall we do with all the grain that is now required for distilling?" "Feed the drunkard's wife and children with it. They have gone hungry long enough," was the ready reply.

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Of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POSTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists. 1y187,

ALL SHOULD GO TO

J. L. STONE'S

NEW TOBACCO STORE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,

And every article in the Trade. It is a First Class place. BRANCH STORE at the depot. 190

CARD.

C. L. Yost, auctioneer, experienced in selling farm stock, and other property, furniture &c. Ready to meet all calls at the harness shop of Yost & Co., north side Congress street. 18

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

FREE TO DO RIGHT, TO DO WRONG, NEVER.

SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At Large.—
CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
JOHN BURT.

District—
I. WILLIAM DOELTZ.
II. CHARLES W. CLISBEE.
III. CHALES T. GORHAM.
IV. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.
V. GILES HUBBARD.
VI. MICHEAL T. C. PLESSNER.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
HENRY P. BALDWIN,
OF WAYNE.

For Leutenant Governor—
MORGAN BATES,
OF TRAVERSE.

For Secretary of State—
GEN. OLIVER L. SPAULDING, of Clinton.

For State Treasurer—
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, of Hillsdale.

For Attorney General—
GEN. DWIGHT MAY, OF KALAMAZOO.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
GEN. BEN. D. PRITCHARD, of Allegan,

For Auditor General—
GEN. WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of Lenawee.

For Superintendent of Public Instrnction—
ORAMEL HOSFORD, of Eaton

For Member of the State Board of Education.
DANIEL E. BROWN, of Genesee.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Washtenaw County will meet in Convention at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor on Thursday the sixth day of August, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for the sixth Senatorial District, comprising Washtenaw County, and also to nominate County Officers.

The several Townships and Wards will be entitled to representation as follows:

Ann Arbor City, 1st Ward,	
" " " 2d "	3
" " " 3d "	4
" " " 4th "	4
" " " 5th "	2
" " " 6th "	2
" " Town,	4
Augusta,	4
Bridgewater,	3
Dexter,	3
Freedom,	3
Sylvan,	5
Webster,	4
York,	5
Ypsilanti,	4
Lima,	4
Lodi,	4
Lyndon,	3
Manchester,	6
Northfield,	4
Pittsfield,	4
Salem,	4
Saline,	6
Scio,	6
Sharon,	5
Superior,	5
Ypsilanti City, 1st Ward,	3
" " 2d "	2
" " 3d "	3
" " 4th "	3
" " 5th "	4

JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Chairman of County Committee.
Ann Arbor, July 7th, 1868.

And if asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
From near Appomatox Court House,
With its famous apple-tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

Unpopularity of Seymour.

In 1850 Mr. Church, who ran on the same ticket for Lieut. Governor, ran far ahead of Seymour. He was defeated by Washington Hunt. In 1852 he was elected Governor, but ran 3,000 behind Church, who was again on the same ticket for Lieut. Governor. In 1854 he ran for Governor again, and awakened so little sympathy and enthusiasm in his party that from the prior election there was a falling off of 100,000 Democratic votes.

This unpopular candidate, thoroughly gilted by the people, stood by the administration of poor Pierce and Buchanan in all their betrayals of freedom and usurpations in behalf of slavery. When the Southern Democracy, led on by Davis & Co., sought to destroy the Government Seymour deprecated all efforts to maintain the Union by force. Except it be Vallandingham there was no more truckling devotee of the slave power than Seymour.

In the fall of 1862, under the influence of of the disastrous campaigns of McClellan, Seymour was elected, tho' largely running behind the rest of his ticket. It was during this term that Seymour played into the hands of traitors—spending most of his time in trying to stop the draft, not only in New York, but, by his influence, in all the States, and so compel the Government to abandon the war. Right in the midst of the invasion of Pennsylvania the Government was compelled to withdraw 25,000 men to put down a riot incited by his influence, and carried on by his "*friends*" in New York City.

In 1864 he ran for Governor again, and was defeated, running more than 7,000 votes behind his ticket.

The reader may wonder how a man so essentially unpopular should manage to get himself before the people. It is due to that low, political cunning and duplicity, which has marked his whole career. Probably there has not nor ever has been in this country since the days of Aaron Burr no archer demagogue, or profounder political swindler than Horatio Seymour. The duplicity shown in securing the nomination for the Presidency is unparralled by Cæsar, Louis Napoleon, or any aspirant for political power in past history. Horatio Seymour too, is the most dangerous demagogue, Aaron Burr not excepted, that ever sought the votes of a free people. He is a skillful, cunning political gambler.—He has all of Johnson's low cunning, with Buchanan's accomplishments and cowardice. It is difficult to conceive of any character whose accession to the Presidency would place the Government in hands so weak, unsteady, factious, and corrupt, or do so much to plunge the country into anarchy, rebellion, and civil war.

On the thirteenth of July, 1863, the great anti-draft riot broke out in New York. The mob first destroyed the offices and records where the draft was going on. They then burned a grain elevator in Brooklyn, attacked and murdered Union army officers, assaulted every Union soldier they could find, pillaged and burned stores, murdered numbers of negroes, set fire to a negro orphan asylum, and roasted several innocent children alive. For three days the City of New York was given over to violence and terror. On the second day of the riot, Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, addressed the rioters from the steps of the City Hall. He said: "*My friends:* I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty—to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. *Let me assure you I am your friend. You have been my friends*; and now I assure you my fellow citizens, that I am here *to show you a test of my friendship.* I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, *and to have this draft suspended and stopped.*"

This occurred at a time the most perilous during the war. He says of these villains—murders of innocent women and children—"*you have been my friends!*" This very man Seymour, by his persistant opposition to the war, was the instigator of the riot. And this base demagogue is the nominee of the Democratic party, and aspires to the occupation of the chair filled by Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, Jackson, and Lincoln!

"POOR CHASE."

What a sudden downfall! He disappears from the political arena amid a burst of derision and disgust. Intent upon his infatuation for the Presidency, he plunged deeper and deeper into the reeking slums and loathsome cesspools of political intrigue. He began to play hide-and-seek with the Democratic party. Some of the shrewd managers of that organization perceived and comprehended their opportunity. Seizing their advantage, they beguiled the poor old deluded trickster into a belief that he would obtain the Tammany nomination, while they were in reality using him as the cat's paw to pull the roasted chestnuts out of the partizan fire. As soon as he had answered their partizan purposes, he was cast contemptuously aside, as one tosses out of the window the rind of a sucked orange. He lies in the last stage of mortification, ready for sepulture in his political grave. Dishonored, self-debauched, friendless, he goes to his long home, an example of the calamitous, disgraceful consequences of political prostitution.

Joined to their Idols.

The Democracy learns nothing by the past. It is still wedded to its coppery idols. Their nominee presided over a convention that pronounced the war for the preservation of the Union a failure. The man most influential in his nomination is the notorious Vallandingham,—during the war arrested as a traitor. Brick Pomeroy, Henry Clay Dean & Co., are the leading men of the party—unless Hampton, Forrest & Co., should, with their old time arrogance during the campaign, take the precedence in leadership.

The New York *Citizen* heads its editorial on Governor Seymour's nomination, "Might be Worse."

The severest cut of all is Seward's remark, "Poor Chase! Poor Chase!"

D. G. Colby of the N. Y. *World* having announced as in preparation a campaign life of Horatio Seymour, the *Commonwealth* suggests that the portion devoted to Mr. Seymour's record during the war might properly be rendered a masterpiece of laconical writing, viz:

CHAPTER XII.

SERVICES OF GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR IN BEHALF OF HIS COUNTRY DURING THE REBELLION.

Mr. Seymour was of no service to his country during the rebellion.

The Democratic allies all over the South are carrying matters with a high hand, murdering Union men.—We give a case of murder by these villains, a man known to some of our citizens:

The Murder of Major Lawrence at Russellville.—A Martyr to Union Sentiments.

New York, June 18. A Bowling Green, (Ky.) dispatch, dated the 17th, says: "The assassination of Major Lawrence at Russellville yesterday was the result of a deliberate determination on the part of the rebels to kill or drive out every Union man in their midst. He had been repeatedly threatened by the Ku-Klux-Klan.

A week ago he received a notice that he was to be killed in less than ten days. He paid no attention to the warning, and as he was going out of town yesterday aftetnoon, to serve a summons, the assassin stole upon him and literally butchered him in broad day light.

Capt. McClery, of the army, who went down to investigate the case, pronounced it a cool, premeditated murder. Union citizens are arming, and the utmost excitement prevails.—A detatchment of the 2d regulars reached there last night.

Major Lawrence was in the 17th Kentucky Cavalry in the war. He is the fifth Union man murdered near Russellville within two months.

A VIGOROUS REPUDIATION OF SEYMOUR

The following are the essential parts of the *Herald's* leader on the day following Seymour's nomination:

"The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention, in the nomination of Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp, North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution; but the party jugglers of this Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. Seymour against Grant in 1868 *amounts to a Democratic surrender, or a disbanding of the Democratic party.* The ticket of Mc Clellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with that of Seymour against Grant, *it has no prestige but that of defeat.* Now, as in 1863, '64, '65, and '66, all the capital and all the foothold gained by the Democrats have been thrown away and lost.

There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record nothing in his platform *that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party*, but everything to rally the whole floating vote of the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, arround the glorious banner of Grant. It is supposed by his friends and political trainers that Seymour is at least good for New York, with its 50,000 Democratic majority of last fall. The majority, however, was dilusive, the result of Republican disaffection and dilusions, which only the nomination of Chase as the Democratic candidate could have turned to a substantial advantage in this campaign. Seymour against Grant will bring all the Republicans into line and the result wil be another political reaction which will give New York to Grant by 20, 30, or 40, thousand majority.

We can give no countenace to this retrogade, movement of the Democratic party. The successful movments of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia, Turkey, and China; for they all recognize the necessity of shaping their policy to the pressure of living events. Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the *regime* of poor Pierce and Buchanan.

SEYMOUR AND THE PROSPECTS.

Seymour is this time the right man in the right place. Now the warm work of the campaign may open fire upon the enemy in the old peculiar range of our guns. The leader is the same Gov. Seymour of 1862, who, even across the thousands of loyal bayonets of the Empire State, exchanged traitorous signals with the enemy in the field. About him are rallying to-day his "*friends*" who burned Orphan Asylums and shed innocent blood in the streets of New York. 'Rah for Seymour! To him are hurrying Forrest, the man-seller and Fort Pillow butcher; Wade Hampton, the genteel land pirate; and Semmes, the buccaneer of the sea. 'Rah for Seymour! At his back will pour every man who ran away to avoid the draft, or ran away with bounty money; and every political sorehead. 'Rah for Seymour!

This Presidential candidate, who will never be more than a candidate, is a lawyer by profession, a politician by occupation, and a genteel sharper by instinct. From his father, Henry Seymour, of the old Albany Regency, he inherited ample wealth increased by marriage, and a knack of political trickery enhanced by opportunity. For years the New York Democracy ran him round and round the Gubernatoral track at the tail of the winning candidate. Twice he was successful; first in 1852, and again ten years later, when, as openly as he dared, he aided the enemies of the country and cast the weight of his official station against the war. There is no danger that the loyal men of the country have forgotten these things. It is not that they revengefully keep alive the animosities of the war, but that they will keep out of places of power those whose inevitable acts would revive them. Men do not come back from wolf hunts and set wolves to guard their sheep folds. Mild mammered and canting phrases are the most offensive of all vehicles of treason, and these are the traits of Horatio Seymour. There is no assurance of harmlessness in the silken rustle of the gliding cobra. The Democracy have taken the field for 1868 openly. We believe that in the inmost souls of its leaders there is no hope of other success than in the direction of keeping the life in the party until other days shall revive new issues to bury those of the immediate past. They will work hard, and contest certain portions of the field strongly, and perhaps in some sections be best helped by fancied over-security of Republicans. But the party that has gathered up and into kindly shelter the embers of the rebellion, will perish in November.—*Chicago Republican.*

The Democratic Convention in New york loudly cheered Alexander H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, and his resolutions, affirming, in substance, the secession doctrine of State right, and justifying the rebellion in principle. It also enthusiastically cheered Wade Hampton, the last of the rebel Generals to surrender the cause of secession.

The adoption of the repudiation platform by the Democratic Convention, Tuesday, was immediately followed by a fall in government bonds about one per cent.

The most beautiful actress of Yankee Robinson's circus troupe, attempted suicide at Freeport, Ill., Tuesday, because she was disgusted with the profession, and the proprietors refused to release her from her engagement.

Caleb Cushing considers the result of the New York Convention very amazing, and says he did hope they would serve up a new dish this time. But it's the same old plate of hash.

A Boston Customs House official telegraphed home from New York that the Convention had finally turned into a Grant and Colax ratification meeting.

Since Seymour's nomination several Democratic members of Congress have declared them selves openly for Crant. Among these accessions to the Republicn ranks is Thos. E. Steward, Mr. Reymond's successor from the Stxth Fork district. Saml. F. Cary telegraphed that the Convention ought to follow up the nomination of Seymour by making Vallandigham the Vice president.

An indignant New York Democrat has written to an absent friend:

The Democratic Convention to-day, in imitation of John Phoenix, who disarmed his adversary by planting his nose in his opponent's mouth and advancing his stomach suddenly and violently against his adversary, have elected U. S. Grant to the Presidency. They have my hearty curses.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure.
I'll take"—Plantation Bitters,
They never fail.

This great Stomachic Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side and Back it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and *immediate* beneficial effect. Try it, suffering Dyspeptics, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit.

NOTICE.

The Prescription Books of Dimick & Lay are to be found at Frost & Whedon's drug store. All person's desirous of having any of our prescriptions re-filled can do so by calling at the above named place.

E. D. LAY & CO.
July 10th, 1868. 229-2w

HEARTT & BRO.,
"Depot Hardware Store"
SELL
PUMPS,
Well and Cistern Pumps.

Upright handle Cistern Pumps with 6 feet of pipe, at $2.75.

Lever handle Cistern Pumps with 6 feet of pipe at $3.75.

"Cucumber" wood Well Pumps with 12 feet of pipe at $6.50.

"Patent" stone and wood Well Pumps with 12 feet of pipe at $9.50.

ALSO IRON PUMPS AND SINKS.

HEARTT & BRO.,
"Depot Hardware Store"
SELL
RUBBER BUMPERS
At $1.10 prtt.

BABBIT METAL
N. A. S. Co. at 25c per ft.

Grind Stones.
GRIND STONE FIXTURES.
$3.50 Patent Hinges, cover for Rollers.

ROPE AND CORDAGE.

FOR SALE,

A horse and 3 spring. iron axe wagon, cheap, by
HEARTT & BRO.
Depot Hardware Store.
July 18th, 1868. 229-1y.

J. W. KERMOTT, M. D.,
Devotes especial attention to
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS!
Catarrh and other Chronic Affections.

Office 214 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Residence, No. 75 Cass Avenue.

☞ Dr. Kermott has removed his establishment to the large and commodious store, corner of Woodward avenue and Grand River Street. We are glad to see this evidence of improvement in the Doctor's business, which he well deserves. His preparations stand high in the estimation of the public, and are in good demand in this market.—*The Index and Railroad Gdide.* 3m220

CITY MARKET.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET formerly kept by Martin & Lucking, south side Congress St., we offer to the public
CHOICE MEATS
in their season: We shall make it our earnest endeavor to please our patrons. Try us
C. M'CORMICK,
160) B. F. SHELMIRE.

A Great Bargain for the Ladies.

We have a new sewing machine for sale, Willcox & Gibbs, price $71, which we will sell at a great bargain. We believe Wilcox & Gibbs to be the best in the market. Call and see at Commercial Office.
Ypsilanti, March 7th, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT
—OF THE—
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF YPSILANTI,
Monday Morning, July 6th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bonds with U. S. Treasurer,		75,000
U. S. Bonds on hand,	500	
Michigan State Bonds,	3,000	3,500
Banking House,		9,406 37
Furniture and Safes,		1,000
Current Expenses,		1,000 88
Bills Discounted,		103,193 71
Overdrafts,		1,210 88
Due from National Banks,	10,099 87	
Cash Items,	2,888 62	13,337 89
Legal Tender Notes,	44,066	
National Bank Notes,	4,000	
Compound Interest Notes,	1,390	
Fractional Currency,	403 82	
Specie,	755 77	50,615 59
		$258,465 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,		75,000
Surplus Fund,	6,000	
Interest and Exchange,	3,225 62	
Profit and Loss,	498 90	9,724 52
Circulating Notes,	66,250	
Less amount on hand,	287	65,963
Deposits,		107,777 80
		$258,465 32

I, P. P. Bogardus, Cashier of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. P. BOGARDUS, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, }
Sworn and subscribed to, before me, this 7th day of July, 1868.
C. N. GANSON, Notary Public.

CARD.

The undersigned wishes to take this method to inform the public that the reports in reference to their purchasing and selling the meat of a diseased cow belonging to Mr. Staffe is false. All our meats are of first class, healthy cattle and matured calves.
G. HOPKINS & G. SMITH.
One door west of Vails Bakery. 228-3w

B. C. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
COAL!
will keep constantly on hand a large stock of
BLOSSBURG,
LEHIGH,
GRATE,
EGG,
STOVE,
CHESTNUT,
BRIAR HILL,
CHIPPEWA,
SCREENINGS,
and STERLING NUT.
Also pays the
HIGHEST PRICE!
For all kinds of
PRODUCE.
Please leave your orders at my office, east end Follett Block, Ypsilanti. 237-3w.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Holmes & Jenness is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The notes and accounts of the firm will be settled by Charles Holmes Jr., who will continue the business of Insurance and Buying and Selling Real Estate on Commission.
CHARLES HOLMES, Jr.,
JOHN S. JENNESS.
Ypsilanti, June 22nd, 1868.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mary Newell, after this date.

Through the excessive use of opium, she has lost all control of herself, and I have no power to control her. I have therefore instructed my Attorney to take the necessary steps for a legal seperation.
JOSIAH NEWELL.
Ypsilanti, June 30th, 1868. 227-3w.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Michigan.

This is to give notice that a petition was presented to the Court on the 26th day of June A. D. 1868, by Daniel D. Wallace and Edwin W. Wallace of Salind, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Bankrupts, praying that they may be decreed to have a full discharge from all the debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 24th day of July A. D. 1868 before Mr. Hovey K. Clarke the Register in Bankruptcy in Detroit in said District, at 2 o'clock P. M. at his office, room No. 14 Bank Block, corner of Griswold and Congress streets, Detroit, and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said Bankrupts be held before the said Register at the same time and place; and that notice thereof be published in the *Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant* and the Ypsilanti Commercial, newspapers printed in said district, once a week for three weeks, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
JNO. WINDER,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
227-3w.

The American Cooking Stove In Court.

At an adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, in the second circuit held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868.

Present:
The Honorable Nathan K. Hall, *Judge.*

J. H. Shear & J. Packard,
vs. } *In Equity.*
G. B. Bull & J. M. Rockwell.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a perpetual injunction be issued in this suit against the defendants, restraining them from further infringements of said Patent, No. 51,406, dated Dec. 5th, 1865, for improvements in cooking stoves, pursuant to and in accordance with the prayer of the Bill of Complaint.
Signed A. A. Boyce, *Clerk.*

The above suit was instituted for infringement of the Patent securing the manner of fitting the ash pan in the hearth of the American Cooking Stove, and for the combination of the bailed ash pan. We have repeatedly cautioned the public against selling or using stoves with these improvements not manufactured by us. All persons now selling or using stoves with these improvements in violation of the above injunction, without license from us, will be liable to fine and imprisonment.
SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
210-9m Albany, N. Y.
For sale by Bickford & Camp.

—Keep carefully out of a quarrelsome person's way and still more carefully out of his ways.

New Advertisements.

$75 TO $200 PER MONTH SALARY paid to Agents, male or female, to introduce our PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Address American Wire Co., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang and Cross-Cut SAWS.

Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES.

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guaranty they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for a circular and pricee to Lippincott & Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR
Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.
BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days. Another in Boston, 103 subscribers in four days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the "Penn Letter Book." A new method of copying letters, without either press or water, thereby saving time, labor and expense. Full directions accompany each book. It recommends itself wherever shown, and fills a long-felt want, being adapted to merchants, lawyers, doctors, commercial travelers, ministers, authors, mechanics, farmers and others. Price $2,25 and upwards, which brings it within the reach of all. Send for terms, with descriptive circulars, testimonials, references, &c. We want an energetic, intelligent agent in every county. Address P. GARRETT & CO., No. 902 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or No. 122, South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED. Something new. Every family wants it. Galvanic Silver Plating Fluid. Received 1st premium at Paris Exposition Send 50 cts., for sample. Harris & Co., 32 North 5th st., Phila., Pa.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Best Reaper Knife Grinder! Made of Fine Emery and Vulcanized Rubber, firm as steel and *always true.* Cuts five times as fast the Grindstone, and gives a *perfect edge.* Weighs but 20 pounds, is clamped to the machine, plank or table, runs rapidly by gear, and turns easily. Is the best and cheapest. See it before you buy. For Circulars and BEST TERMS to Agents, address E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted *to remove* all desire *for Tobacco.* This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years cured.* Price Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with list of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Ladies Exclusively.

LA RANDANAH, or LADIES FRIEND, a Substitute for *Periodical Bandages.* An entirely *new invention.* Recommended by all Eminent Physicians, and *approved of* by Every Lady at sight. Indispensable to every Miss and Married Lady *during monthly indisposition.* It is no medicine. *Elegant, Easy and Durable. Warranted and will last five years.* Circulars *free.* Lady Agents Wanted. Price $2 and $3. For sale by *all Druggists,* and *sent free* on receipt of price, from the Principal Depot. Address Bandanah Manufacturing Co., 643 and 651 Broadway, N. Y.

Star Agricultural Works.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of *General Agricultural Machinery,* comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines; "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers; "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers; Circular, Cross-cut Sawmills; Vegetable Cutters; Horse Hay Forks; Corn and Feed Mills; Power Corn Shellers; Dog Powers, &c., &c.

We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" Thresher and Cleaner, which, as lately improved, we claim it far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most experienced, and will do its work with marvelous rapidity and perfection, and with cymparatively the least demand upon the strenght of the animals driving it.

We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to *thoroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties, and we are now using an entirely and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable as with the ordinary machines, it is annoying and frequently distructive to health.

These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.

For sala by our agents and dealers generally. For full particulars send for our Illustrated Discriptive Cicular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO. P. O. Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN CAN EARN A Watch, Silk Dress, Sewing Machine, Web Sheeting, &c., by a few hours' work for GILMAN CO.'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE, 119 Hanover Stree, Boston, Mass. Circulars sent free.

LOOK! FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Send for circular giving full particulars
Hundreds of useful ornamental and necessary articles supplied to families for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Send 10 cents for check, describing article. 12 checks for One Dollar, describing twelve articles. Getters up of Clubs will receive a present worth from $3 to $300 according to size of club.
STOCKMAN & CO.,
84 Water St., Boston, Mass. Manufacturers, Agents,
French, German, English, Dry and Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c.

Proof of our statement that we have made
A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION
IN TRADE,
can be found in the fact that the immense business we have built up has induced a multitude of small concerns to imitate our club system, and some by advertising the presents they will give to agents, seek, unsuccessfully, to divert our business to themselves. We make this announcement simply to inform the public that it will be for their interest to patronize our house, as we still continue to give *better goods and greater inducements to agents than any other concern in the business.*

We sell every description of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, &c., for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR.

Circulars sent to any address free
PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Summer St., Boston.

WE ARE COMING!

And will present to any person sending us a Club in our Great
ONE DOLLAR SALE
OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
A WATCH, PIECE OF SHEETING, DRESS PATTERNS, &c., &c.
FREE OF COST.

Our inducements during the past few years have been large.

We now Double our Rates of Premiums.

Our friends will readily notice our Presents for 30 and 60 Clubs are now more than equal in value to Clubs of 60 and 100 respectively of other firms.

☞ PLEASE EXAMINE. ☜

Any person ordering either of the Clubs mentioned below, can have their selections of premiums enumerated, corresponding to the size of the Club.

FREE OF ONE DOLLAR!

For a Club Of 30, [$3.]—One of the following articles, viz: Delain dress pattern; fancy colored bead spread; 100 view Turkey morocco album; 20 yards sheeting; striped cashmere delain dress pattern; honey comb quilt; all wool square shawl; set solid gold bosom studs; [all wool fancy cashmere pants and vest pattern; gent's hair guard, chain gold trimmings; silver plated chased butter dish; silver plated 5 bottle revolving castor, on feet; set superior steeled bladed knives and forks; worsted promenade shawl; ladies' long gold plated chain; ladies' gold double ring; gents' heavy chased solid gold ring; solid black walnut work box or writing desk; extra quality balmoral skirt; set jewelry, sleeve buttons to match; violin and bow; gent's cardigan jacket; splendid ebony Defiute, ivory trimmings; superior Turkey morrocco shopping bag; ladies' high cut balmoral boots.

For a club of 60 ($.)—One of the following articles, viz: Black or colored alpaca dress pattern; poplin dress pattern; one piece of bleached or brown sheeting; engraved, silver-plated, 6 bottle revolving castor; 3 1-2 yards superior cashmere for pants and vest pattern; extra heavy honey comb quilt; two fancy colored bed spreads; pair gent's calf boots; 4 yds. farmer's good wool frocking; fancy cashmere plaid dress pattern; best quality balmoral skirt; rosewood brass alarm clock; ladies' all wool cloak pattern; silverplated cake or card basked; for muff or cape; ladies' fashionable wool double shawl; splendid clasped family Bible, 9x12 record page and engravings; 3 yds. double width water proof cloaking; set ivory handle knives, with silver-plated forks; set silver forks; one set lace curtains.

For a Club of 100, ($10.)—One of the following articles, viz: 4 yds. double width cloaking or coating; 2 large, fine, bleached linen table covers, with 1 doz. large sized dinner napkins to match; twenty-five yards splendid hemp carpeting, good colors, extra quantity black or alpacca dress patterns; extra quality poplin dress patterns; 1 large pc. superior quality extra width sheeting; pair gent's calf boots best quality; silver hunting-cased patent lever watch; one dozen ivory handled steel bladed knives and forks; silverplated engraved six bottle revolving castor, with cut glass bottles; splendid violin, box and bow, complete; single barrel shot-gun; Bacon's six-barrel revolver; pair superior white wool blankets; nice fur muff and cape; silver-plated engraved ice pitcher, with salver; seven and one-half yards all wool fancy cassimere, for suit; one dozen Rogers' best silver-plated forks; common sense sewing and embroidering machine; two heavy honey comb quilts; splendid family Bible, record and photograph page.

For larger Clubs the value increases in the same ratio.

Catalogue of Goods and Sample sent to any address free. Send money by registered letter.

ALLEN, HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. BOX C.
Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c., &c.

THE SECRET MONITOR, &
Guide to Health.
☞ 300 pages and 120 fine plates and engravings—price only 50 cents! ☜

A perfect safeguard against Quackery!

A reliable and practical pocket Treatise, by a physician who makes a speciality of these deseases, on the Secret Infirmities of the human system, such as Spermatorrhœa, Nervous and Sexual debility from early errors, Private Diseases, affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Variococele, Female complaints, &c., with an improved system of treatment, *Without Mercury* by which one can cure himself. It is a guide to the Married and those contemplating Marriage, a warning to the young and a self-instructor for the unfortunate of both sexes. Mailed under seal, on receipt of 50 Cents. A 24 column Medical Journal on the above subjects, sent free. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Janesville, Wis. 217-1y

A GREAT AND
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We would call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of

Choice Family GROCERIES

Which for quality and price cannot be out done. Our Teas are of superior quality, and warranted to suit. Choice

SUGARS,
COFFEES,
STARCHES,

Ground and Whole Spices, Wooden Ware, Cordage, Grain Bags, Baskets, Soap, Syrup, and Molasses, and a large stock of Yanket Notions, &c., &c. A splendid Stock of

Crockery and Glassware

Which we offer at low prices. We would be pleased at all times to serve the wants of our many patrons, and also of new ones, and will do all in our power to please.

P. S.—Please do not forget your pocke books, as cash is one of the great stimulant to a good grocery trade. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. We also pay cash at the highest rates. Do not fail to give us a call at the Depot.
STEBBINS & DURAND.

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

Ypsilanti Mail Arrangements, June 1st

Mail closes East at 7:05 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.
do do West, do 8:00 A. M.
Saline, Daily Mail, closes at 9 1-4 A. M.
Belleville, Daily Mail, closes 9 1 4 A. M.
Monroe, Thursdays only, closes 9 1-4 A. M.
Lake Ridge, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, closes 9 1-4 A. M.
Office hours from 7 A. M., to 8 P. M.
D. P. GREENE, P. M.

Commercial

To clubs until Nov. 7,
5 copies, 1,50
10 " 2,00

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Democracy, after due notice by Posters, aid of the city band, &c., managed to draw enough together to raise a pole last Saturday evening—a respectable hickory, a little crooked however, toward the top, significant of the idisyncracies of their candidates and platform. By the time the pole was up quite a crowd had gathered, a large sprinkling of Republicans; some estimated, over half were Grant men. Republicans, more liberal than the Democracy, make it a point to attend Democratic meetings, and read Democratic papers.—Bob Fraser *happened* to be down from Ann Arbor. He roared for about fifteen minutes, and caved in on the ground of being unwell. We did not wonder; he was *evidently* sick of the nominations. Judge Beaks providentially was present; it was purely accidental. but being present was called on for a speech. The Judge took the nominations very coolly. It was evident that whatever enthusiasm he might possess for the success of the Democracy generally, Seymour and Blair had reduced it to a freezing point. He discussed the financial question very tamely, and defended poor Seymour from his N. Y. riot reputation. The *real* issue, the attempt of the Democratic party to make void the reconstruction measures of Congress, and turn seven States out of the Union, was not alluded to. Ed. Uhl next took the stand—a little touch of the spread eagle, but on the whole, for a short splurge, not a bad one.—He said he should not discuss political issues, and he didn't. He eulogized Seymour roundly, but Blair stuck in his throat.

Blodget was called on. Like Seymour he played shy, but the fierce Democracie would not be put off, and Blodget mounted the baluster, hugging the pillar, and told the Republicans that the little squad of Democrats before him wasn't a priming of what was coming. Between now and November the Democracy will have "larger and *larger*, and GREATER! and still LARGER AND LARGER MEETINGS STILL!!" He advised the Democrats present to go home and read Grant's speeches, especially those he should make, between now and November. He durst not advise them though to read Seymour's rebel, anti-draft speeches, especially the one when he tauntingly said, on the evening of the taking of Vicksburg, "Where are your victories?"

The meeting was a failure, and it wan't; for the pole went up. It was a "dead beat," and it wan't; for the Ypsi. boys discoursed most glorious music. It was a fizzle, and it wan't; because there were enough Republicans present to make, as to numbers, a very respectable crowd. There being no breeze we failed to get a sight of the flag, bought, as we are creditably informed, with the aid of money given by Republicans. Poor showing for Seymour—his supporters too *poor* or too indifferent to buy their own flags.

Thus endeth the first Democratic rally.

P. S. The main engineer of the meeting, neighbor McCauly, advised every Democrat to buy a copy of the COMMERCIAL this week, for it would give an account of the meeting. Sensible advice.

MOVING.—Few are the families who do not *enjoy the pleasure* of moving once, twice or thrice in a lifetime, and some as often as once a year. We say pleasure, and the wandering propensities of some families would indicate that they did enjoy it "muchly." We don't. We hate this moving business so *bad* that we have been living at least five years in one locality, resisting the innate propensity to give heed to syren voices, and grand openings further west. And then we had a pleasant neighborhood and good neighbors, and really as to locality, one of the healthiest in the city, and as to house conveniences, far ahead of residences much more pretentious. At all events, were we to build a new house it would be our model.—But a residence adjoining the office presented overtopping inducements, and we moved. It may be due to prejudice, however, having lived most of the time since 1845 on the other side of the river, but we believe it to be the fact that the most elligible residences and, the most healthy, the best soil for gardens, are to be found there. Many of our leading and wealthiest men have sought residences on that side. The conveniences of being contiguous to our business could alone induce us to leave it. Bad enough to move the 1st of May, with cool, refreshing, delicious breezes, but one of the hottest days of July, 1868, under the burning rays of Monday last—it was *just awful!* We don't want to move again in a half century. We hope we shan't; we don't mean to.

Reader, if you *must* emigrate, take the coldest day in winter, the night—any day, any time, but under a hot, burning, sultry sky in July.

A BIG HEN'S EGG.—Mr. H. C. Camp, of the firm of Bickford & Camp, has made us a present of an uncommon sized egg, weighing 3½ ounces, remarking that he thought that it would make an editor's breakfast. It did that.

THE HEATED TERM.—We have never known such heated weather as we have experienced since the 1st of June. The last few days it has been roasting weather, literally awful. Sunday evening we had a light shower, that very much modified the weather. Monday afternoon we saw one horse down, gasping for dear life. We have not heard of any one being sun-struck in our immediate vicinity, but the papers report many in the large cities.

FROST.—Tuesday night last was one of the hottest of the season, and yet there are those who assert that they saw *Frost* in the early morning!

COLEMAN'S NEWS DEPOT, Post Office Building, will be open on the Sabbath from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the Detroit Sabbath Dailies can be had.

GAMBLING.—Rev. Mr. Tindall will preach on the sin of Gambling, next Sabbath evening. at the Presbyterian Church.

MORMONS.—600 Mormans passed over the Central R. R. Thursday evening, bound from Birmingham, England, to Salt Lake City. Quite a crowd was gathered at the Depot. They made the air melodious with their songs. It is reported that six died in the cars since leaving New York, owing to the intense heat.

RECENT REAL ESTATE SALES—BY CHAS. HOLMES, JR., SUCCESSOR TO HOLMES & JENNESS.—Jacob F. Shultz to Mr. Rice, 10 acres of Land and Gothic House on Forest Avenue, $3,850.

J. Frazer to O. A. Ainsworth and J. W. hilds, 80 acres of Land in Augusta $550.

Augustus Fessedden to Chas. Reinhart, House and 2 Lots in Davis' Addition, $800.

Louis Miller to Mrs. Ellis, 40 acres of Land in Augusta, $2,000.

Charles Shier to E. King, Farm of 190 acres, $11,000.

A. Platt to William B. Seymour, House and Lot on Emmitt St., $1,400.

PARKARD'S MONTHLY.—This magazine, devoted to the interests of young men of the country, is very able. Every young man in the country should take this monthly.

WE call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Chas. Holmes, Jr., Real Estate Insurance Agent, in another column. We have some of the places offered for sale, and know they are very cheap indeed; at the figures at which they are offered are great bargains. Property in Ypsilanti is and has been lower than in any other town of like size in our State, and must advance beyond the figuees now held at.—There never will be a better time to purchase.

We commend to the notice of our readers THE LAWS OF LIFE, a monthly Journal published at Dansville, Livington Co., N Y., by Austin Jackson & Co. It is devoted to a discussion of the Temperance question. and Health—how to preserve it; and Disease—how to treat it without medicine. It seems impossible that any family could read this Journal a year without receiving a good deal of benefit. Price $1, but the proprietors give notice each number that they will send specimen copies without ony other charge than two cents to prepay postsge, to any person applying.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY EVE., July 13th, 1868.

Mayor in the chair.

Present—Ald. Dwight, Forsyth, and Guild.

There not being a quorum present, adourned till July 20th, 1868.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,
City Clerk.

PARASOLS AT COST.—Summer Shawls and Dress Goods at reduced prices. Come and see them.

J. W. JOHNSON & Co.,
At the Depot.

BUGGY.—Who is in want of a two-seated Bugggy, Batchelder & McIntoshe's make? Good, durable, pretty. Cheap for cash.—Apply at this office.

HARNESS.—Who wants a good single Harness—C. L. Yost's make? Cheap for cash. Apply at this office.

HARVEST.—We are in the midst of harvest—an abundant yield. Farmer's faces and their dependents are wreathed in happy smiles. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

RAIN.—The nice shower of rain last Sunday evening was glorious—its value is untold.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. S. Cornelius, Jr., is supplying the pulpit.

FESTIVAL.—The Young Ladies' Episcopal Church Festival was highly successful.

"The dearest thing you ever knew whithin a human door" is "Barret's Vegetable Hair Restorative."

The majority of the beautiful and wise never fail to ask for "Barret's Restorative." which has saved thousands from baldness.

A New York pawnbroker advertised in the city paper as follows:

AT— Broadway—Diamonds, Gold Watches, Gold Jewelry, solid Silverware, Silks, Shawls. Conventionists, after returning home, may order by express valuables left as collaterals.

This, of course, is meant for the Pendletonians who left New York about "broke."

JULY 4, 1868.

INCIDENT NO. 1.

SCENE—NEW YORK—*Horatio Seymour* (to a crowd of cheering Copperheads in Music Hall, after a recital of national disasters)—"Where are your victories?"

INCIDENT NO. 2.

SCENE—VICKSBURG—*Gen. U. S. Grant*—(to Gen. Pemberton, C. S. A.)—"I accept your terms of surrender."

A LACK OF ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE.—Well! The matter is settled; the agony is over. The Democratic party has been in labor, and, after great travail, has brought forth—two candidates for defeat. Horatio Seymour is the nominee for the first, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., for the second office within the gift of the people, and they are to be respectively (and respectfully) "laid out" by Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

The Chicago *Times*—good Democratic authority—publishes a dispatch from St. Louis, which says that Gen. Sherman, on Friday evening, was asked what he thought of the Seymour and Blair ticket. The General promptly replied: "It is a bad nomination, and will be beaten all to pieces. Grant will be elected."

The "boys in blue" who marched down to the sea with Sherman, will see by this that their gallant old leader is still the clear-headed and true-hearted patriot he was during the war; and they will follow his lead and vote for Grant.

The palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A Allen for her improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle,*) and a greatful public appreciates the very low price, one dollar. Every druggist sells it. 229-4w

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

DIED.

In Pelham, June 28, Dea. Job Fry, of Athol, 65 yrs. 10 mos. and 5 days. Dea. Fry has been long and well known among the churches in this section of the State, as an earnest, devoted Christian. He was thoroughly Baptist and was deeply interested in sustaining and strengthening feeble churches. He was long an esteemed office-bearer in the church, and at times its main support. In seasons of darkness and trial he stood firm at the post of duty and gave both time and money to the cause he loved. His failing health admonished him that he must abandon the active business habits which characterized his life, and make special preparations for eternity. He heeded the admonition, and set his house in order. He visited his daughters at the West, and on bidding them farewell he remarked that he was going home to die. He was anxious to die at his own home, but he cheerfully obeyed the summons which on Sabbath morning called him to his home in heaven.

We take the above from the Boston *Watchman & Reflector*. Father Fry was a model christian man, large hearted, kind and pleasant in all his social relations. He was a man largely looked upon for council and advice. He began a poor boy and hewed his own way to manhood, acquiring quite a property. He conducted his business on strictly religious principles. He possessed business tact of no uncommon order, carrying on at one time, a large pail and can factory, keeping seven saw-mills in operation, supplying them with lumber taken from his own lands, and also farming extensively, and finding time to mainly superintend the building of a meeting house and parsonage for the use of the First Baptist Church in Athol, of which he was a member during a large part of his life. Mr. David Blackmer of Saline was for a number of years a partner. They were like David and Jonathan, bound as if by the ties of brotherhood and had unbounded confidence in each other. A few months ago, feeling that his life was drawing to a close, he began to wind up his business. Having in a measure accomplished this, he felt a strong yearning to come to Michigan, and visit his two daughters, Mrs. Lizzie Samson, residing in New Baltimore, and the wife of the editor of this paper. Accompanied by his wife and another daughter he made the visit. But constant failing health marred the pleasure, and yet it was to him a source of great comfort, and he felt that his earth mission was ended. Affectionately bidding us farewell, saying that he was going home to die, he reached within thirty miles of home when the summons came. It found him prepared and longing for the "rest that remaineth to the people of God." Father Fry possessed a remarkably strong constitution, great physical and vital power, but like many others he broke down before he had reached the full measure of his days by overdoing, tempting too far his power of endurance. Making the journey west shortened his days, but he died as he had lived, in the performance of what he esteemed his urgent and solemn duty.

"I looked upon the righteous man,
And heard the holy prayer
Which rose above that breathless form,
To soothe the mourners' care,
And felt how precious was the gift
He to his loved ones gave—
The stainless memory of the just,
The wealth beyond the grave."

YPSILANTI MARKET REPORT.

YPSILANTI, June 27, 1868.

Wheat	2 00	Beans	$850
Oats	60	Barley	205
Corn in Ear	45	Potatoes	70
" shelled	85	Rye	110@183
Butter	22	Wool	30@38
Eggs	11	Dried Apples	7@8

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEbilitated, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for. ... also cured diseases

How many men, from bad ... cases from the effects of self-abuse and ex... have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, female Complaints, general debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

230-2m H. T. HELMBOLD.

MORTGAGE SALE.

George McCoy and Millie McCoy, by mortgage dated April 18, A. D. 1864, duly mortgaged to Cornelius D. Culver, "All that parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the North East corner of a piece of land deeded to James Norris by Joseph Peck and wife, running thence North along the West bounds of River street, four rods, thence West ten rods, thence South four rods, thence East ten rods, to the place of beginning." Said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M. in Liber 32 of mortages, on page 220, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw aforesaid. The sum of seventy three dollars, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars stipulated therein, is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and default has been made in the payment of the same.

The said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises, at public vendue, at the South door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the twelfth day of October A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated July 18, 1868.

CORNELIUS D. CULVER,
T. NINDE, Mortgagee.
Attorney. 229-13w

IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

Mr. Wm. Densmore returns thanks to the community, and especially to business men for past favors. He would announce that he is prepared with a double team and dray to give his services in moving goods and furniture. Especial care taken in moving Pianos, etc. He will be prompt and careful.

216-tf WM. DENSMORE.

FOR SALE.

A first class residence, on Cross-st., a few rods east of the depot. The house is two stories, lately built, splendid foundation throughout, large cellar—plenty of room—wolots, fruit, good well, cistern, wood house nd barn. Apply at the COMMERCIAL Office, or to Holmes & Jenness. Terms easy.

Binding.

Parties having binding, will please leave it at our office previous to the first of every month.

—COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen, and all who use it, join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.

217-1y

COE'S COUGH BALSAM, the great popular Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption. In connection with the ordinary 4 oz. size, Coe's Cough Balsam is now put up in MAMMOTH FAMILY BOTTLES, giving twice the amount of medicine given by any others for $1. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. No family should be over night without it in the house. 217-1y

ALDERMAN, BROS.,

DENTISTS,

MOORMAN'S BLOCK,
Over Cornwell & Hemphill's Bank Corner of Congress & Huron Streets

TO THE LADIES.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

We are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods of every description, also, Silver Ware, Furniture, &c. Valuable Presents, from $3 to $500, sent free of charge to agents sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address.

WYETH & Co.
Successors to MESSENGER & Co.,
45 hanover St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box, 2331. 6m217

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lott Thompson, deceased, Charles E. Hewitt, executor of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the twentieth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Commercial, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. HIRAM J. BEAKES.

226-4w Judge of Probate.

Ypsilanti Real Estae Agency,

CHAS. HOLMES, Jr.,

(SUCCESSOR TO HOLMES & JENNESS)

I call attention to a few of the places, I have for sale. All of them can be had at a bargain, and will be sold at ¼ of their actual worth.

$9,000 will purchase one of the finest residences in the City, and on one of its best streets, worth $10,000.

$5,000 will purchase a splendid Brick Residence, worth $7,000.

$7,000 will purchase a fine Gothic House, with 4 acres of land on Forrest Avenue.

$4,250 will purchase 10 acres of land, new house, and plenty of fruit just out of city limits.

$3,500 will purchase 30 acres of land, just out of city limits, Fair Buildings and Fruit.

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$5,000 will purchase 9 acres just out of the city limits. Good Building and Fruit.

$2,550 will purchase a fine residence, commanding a fine view of the city, with good Buildings and Fruit.

$3,5000 will purchase a good House and Lot, good front, everything in tip top order.

7,500 will purchase 40 acres, of the choisest Land to be found in the state, with a good Orchard, and a No. 1 Building.

$2,500 will purchase a good House and Lot, on Cross Street, near the Depot.

$2,800 will purchase a fine Residence on Forrest Avenue.

$2,000 will purchase a neat Gothic House, one lot coner lot, on Forrest Avenue.

$4,000 will purchase 80 acres of Land, good Buildings and plenty of Fruit.

$4,500 will purchase a good brick Residence one Lot, convenat to Church School, and Market.

$3,300 will purchase a good Residence, and ¼ acres of Land.

$2,500 will purchase a new House and Lot, on Huron Street.

$3,500 will purchase a large and commodious House, Barn and good Lot, on River Street.

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$1600 will purchase a good House and Lot, on one of the best streets of the city.

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Terms of accepting, and advertising, property for sale are $25, when the property is sold. And no charges until sold or withdrawn from market. Having purchased the entire interest of J. S. JENNESS, in the late firm of Holmes and Jenness, the undersigned will be found at the old office, ready to attend to anything in the line of Convayancing Collecting Note accounts and Insurance, both Life and Fire.

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GOODS ARE SOLD CHEAP.

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Has gone east for another stock of

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Summer Clothing, Hats, Carpets,

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Stock kept full. Goods sold cheap. That's what tells.

WOOL TWINE

Large lot for sale cheap.

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Oysters in Every Style.

FARMERS can get a good lunch, including TEA AND COFFEE, at G. M. VAIL'S, any hour of the day.

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A large assortment of

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

G. M. VAIL.

109

For a Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases

is a thin, transparent, oily fluid, extracted by chemical process from purified juices of the Olive and Pine. The magnetic or concentrated curative power existing in Staff's Olive Tar renders it an instantaneous and efficient Specific for

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL FORMS OF CONSUMPTION, WHEN IT IS TAKEN, APPLIED, OR INHALED.

RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC, or any other EXTERNAL PAINS cease when OLIVE TAR is applied.

The astonishing success which has attended the use of Olive Tar, when its healing qualities are brought in contact with the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, and all diseases of the Lungs, unquestionably proves it to be a Specific for all Pulmonary Diseases.

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50 Cents per Bottle.
PRICE OF INHALERS $1 EACH.
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MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER.
The Great Strengthener and Pain Destroyer of the World.
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WHICH HAVE BEEN FAVORABLY KNOWN AND EXTENSIVELY USED IN
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FOR UPWARDS OF
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.
MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S
CURATIVE COUGH BALSAM.
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THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.,
The World has ever Produced.
PURELY VEGETABLE,
Contains no Minerals or other Deleterious Drugs.

THE CURATIVE BALSAM is Warranted, if used according to Directions, to cure or relieve in all cases, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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Its remedial quantities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the Blood through the Lungs It enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform the duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body.

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If you have a Cough, if ever so slight, do not fail to give the Balsam a trial, as the very low price at which it is sold brings it within the reach of every one, that they may always keep it convenient for use. The timely use of a 25 cent bottle will often prove it to be worth a hundred times its cost.

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IN OPPOSITION TO CASTOR OIL AND EPSOM SALTS,
ARE FOUND TO BE JUST THE THING WHERE
A Mild Purgative and Regulator OF THE BOWELS IS REQUIRED.
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This Company has among its Stockholders some of the most reliable business men of Ohio, and is rapidly increasing its business.

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No attention paid to the cost of goods, but strictest conformity to the lowest market prices will be our rule. We are determined to convince the public that we don't intend to be beaten in LOW PRICES.

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They take pleasure in announcing to the public, that notwithstanding the change of base, their communication remains unbroken, and they are every day receiving new supplies. Their store is fuller than ever, and the proprietors are determined that their store shall be the best place in town to buy any of the following goods, besides many others that cannot be enumerated. Call and see their splendid stock of

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CURTAINS AND CURTAIN FIXTURES,

BOOKS,

AND

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TOYS, PERFUMERY,

Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c.

Their stock of

DRUGS,

and Patent Medicines will always be kept complete. Prescriptions carefully compounded. They have a large stock of

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Builders will find it for their interest to call and get prices.

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The place to get your Cards and Circulars is at Pattison's.

RIP VAN WINKLE,

waking up from his nap of twenty years, if he could only have moistened his

WITHERED LOCKS

with Cristadoro's Dye, would have looked like

A YOUNG MAN

again. Marvelous, indeed, is the effect of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

in rejuvenating gray-haired humanity. Why yield to time when you can baffle him! Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, 68 Maiden Lane New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. 224-4w

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Is the place to get Ladie's and Gent's Clothing of all kinds fixed up and renovated.

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We pay particular attention to our

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We keep a large stock of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Cases. Upholstering and Repairing at all times by skilful Workmen. Cane seat Chairs re-seated. Reed Seats in old Flag Chairs. Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

50,000 feet of Walnut lumber wanted.

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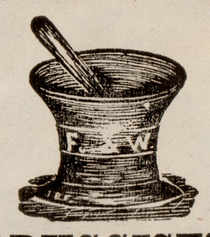

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PARSONS BROS.,

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All Kinds of Pine Lumber!

TIMBER,

SCANTLING,

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DRESSED FLOORING,

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FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

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A Lecture to Young Men.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents.

A lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emmissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," etc.

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On Washington St., near Congress.

Is the place ro get Ladie's and Gent's Clothing of all kinds fixed up and renovated.

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Great United States Tea Warehouse

OF

T. Y. KELLEY & CO.

30 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

Are now supplying families throughout the United States with Teas, through the system of clubs and their regular appointed agents, at a slight advance on cargo prices, and guaranteeing their Teas to be pure and fresh, and also to give entire satisfaction, or they con be returned and the money refunded.

The advantage of buying Teas from our Warehouse is: you save the various profits of Speculators, Brokers, Wholesale Tea Merchants, Jobbers, Wholesale Grocers and Retailers, which in the aggregate, amount to from 50 cents to $1.00 per pound, and also are sure of getting the same quality and standard every time.

Our standard goods all bear our Trade Mark on the bags, and no others are genuine. Parties will please bear this mind, as our great success has induced some unprincipled parties in New Yook, Boston, and other places to imitate our style of putting up good sa snear as they dare to—to entrap the unwary,

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, [Black] 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00 per lb., Best.
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YOUNG HYSON, [Green] 60, 70, 80, 90 $1.00, $1.10, $125 per lb., Best.
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ENG. BREAKFAST, [Black] 70, 80, 90 $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, Best.
JAPAN, 90, $1.00, $1,25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1.25, $1.50 per lb.

We are Sole Importers of the famous

Shantung Moyune Young Hyson and Kiangsi Oolong Teas.

These Teas take their name from the dis tricts in which they are grown, and being the finest productions of China, are used almost exclusively by the Imperial Court and High State Officers. They are put up in the *unique* and beautiful style of the Chinese in one pound packages, and we will sell them in the original packages at cargo prices; the Hyson at $1.60; the Oolong at $1.30. We imported the first invoice that has reached this country and have effected arrangements through out agents in China to receive them regular hereafter.

FANCY BRANDS.

Having had many calls from our trade for a fancy brand of Oolong and Young Hyson Teas, we have been induced to put up in one pound sealed packages a fancy flavored NING YONG OOLONG and NANKIN MOYUNE YOUNG HYSON, which we are offering at $1.25 per pound for Oolong and $1.50 for Young Hyson. The only advantage these Teas possess over our regular styles is the fancy flavor.

A NOVELTY IN TEAS.

Teas sixty days from Japan.

We are now receiving Uncolored Japan Teas by way of Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s new route, direct from *Yokakoma via San Francisco.* Put up for us in Japan in one pound papers. The usual time allowed for a cargo of Teas from Japan is one year and a half, but American enterprise has enabled us to offer to our customers, Japan Teas as fresh as the natives themselves can procure them. Owing to the heavy freights, we are obliged to charge $1.40 per pound.

GROUND COFFEES.

PURE RIO, 20, 25 and 30 cents per pound.
BEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, 40 cents per pound.
ROYAL CLUB—Extra fine—35 cents.

In order to meet the demands of the people of Ypsilanti and vicinity we have appointed Smith Bros. agents for the sale of our Teas and Coffees. All goods are put up by ourselves in one pound packages at our Warehouse in New York and retailed at Ypsilanti by Smith Bros. at a small advance of 5 cents a pound over our New York prices. This brings our goods at the prices they can be purchased over our counters, with the freight added. We solicit a fair and thorough trial.

104-6m.

GO TO KINGSBURY'S,

AT THE DEPOT,

Where you will find

SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS STATIONERY, TOILET GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, LAMP SHADES, CURTAINS and BORDERS.

BRUSHES and COMBS

Drugs and Medicines!!

PAINT, OILS and GLASS!

A sortment of WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Also, a general assortment of fancy goods and Toys

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PUMPS, PUMPS.

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

Proof against decay, and highly Preservative of the purity of the water, will be furnished CHEAP, and promptly by the Subscriber, on application. For excellency and durability they are unrivalled.

Apply to the Subscriber, on Cross Street, East of the Depot,

W. C. TINNEY.

Ypsilanti, June 29th, 1867. 17

THE SUCCESS

Of the One Dollar Sale a revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co-operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c.

We meet our agents in a spirit of liberality, and those getting up clubs will receive as a premium a handsome present worth from $3 to $300, according to size of the club,

A check desiring an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10. Sent by mail. Money should be sent us by Postal Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft on New York, or Boston, *payable to our order.* Circulars mailed free to any address.

HARRIS & PLUMMER.
222 6m. 34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Wonder if Pattison would like some money on subscription about these days?

The Colorado or So-called "New Potato Bug."

In preceding Reports, mention has been made of this insect, known to etymologists as the *Doryphora 10-lineata,* or Ten-Striped Spearman. Contrary to the usual migration of insects, this specimen is traveling from west to east. From its natural habitat near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, it has for a few years past been progressing eastward at the rate of fifty or sixty miles annually, devouring the potato and tomato plants which were found in its path. Kansas, portions of Missouri, Southern Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, have been successively invaded, and more or less overrun. Previous to the present year, it had not been heard of east of the two last-named States. From the isolated position of the main territory of Michigan, it being surrounded by water except on its southern border, hopes were entertained that the insect would not readily find its way here, or at least not until after it had become numerous in those portions of Indiana adjoining this State. But "the thing which we dreaded is come upon us." Before it was looked for, we were startled with the announcement that the Colorado potato-bug was in Michigan.

In the latter part of August, the Hon. Justus Gage, of Dowagiac, informed me that this insect had apeared on the growing potatoes in his neighborhood. He brought specimens to the Agricultural College, and placed them in charge of Mr. A. J. Cook. Of the precise time when Mr. Gage first saw the insect, or heard of its being in the State, I am not informed. Shortly after the specimens came into the possession of Mr. Cook, he sent a communication to the *Western Rural,* from which the following extracts are taken:

"The insect belongs to the order Coleoptera, and therefore is a true beetle and not a bug. It is fourfifths of an inch long; oval in form; cream-colored, with then black lines running lengthwise along its back. Walsh, of the "Entomologist," thus describes the larvæ: 'Soft, elongated, six-legged grub; dull Venetian-red color, with several black spots; no wings. Some specimens of the larvae which I obtained from Wisconsin have two rows of black spots on each side of the body, ten black dots in the upper and seven in the under row.' Hon. Justus Gage, of Dowagiac, tells me that this is true of specimens found in his garden, from which he raised the perfect beetle, which he has given to me.

"This insect very closely resembles another beetle, the *Doryphora juncta,* of Jermer, with which it is often confused, though they may be easily distingmished, as in the juncta, the second and third stripe, counting from the outside, are united behind. while the Spearman, the third and fourth are thus united. The legs of the first have a black dot in the middle of each thigh, while this one has black feet and knees. The juncta feeds only on worthless plants, while the 10-lineata, both in larvae and adult state, feeds upon potatoe vines, thus ruining entire crops, destroying thousands of dollars' worth of this vegetable in a single year.

"The Colorado bug is a native of Colorado, and lived upon a species of the solonacae, or potato family, growing in that locality; hence was confined there till the potato was brought thither, which, suiting its taste better than its original food, it commenced its fearful ravages, moving eastward sixty miles a year, destroying the entire potato crop in its course. Enough of the beetles remained in each disrict to make the destruction continuous, while others roamed eastward, thus spreading and going on to spread, their devouring ravages. They cannot be forced to fly, only walking sluggishly away when disturbed; yet they do fly from patch to patch, and their rose-colored wings are quite beautiful while expanded.

"Last year they were immediately west of Lake Michigan, but not south. How they have crossed over to Michigan is a mystery. They may have been carried over by the water; or they may have come over in some obscure part of a vessel's cargo, either in the egg, larvae, or adult state. Mr. Gage informs me that they have commenced their work of destruction quite determinedly in Cass county.—The female which I received from him has laid over twelve hundred eggs, thus giving us a frightful idea of their prolificness. Add to this the fact of several generations in a season, and the case seems indeed hopeless. It is probable that a million of dollars would not cover the damage done in our country by this insect in the year 1866, and still the prospects are that, unless preventive measures are discovered, this destruction will continue even to the Atlantic. Michigan is already invaded, and the sad prospect for our future potato crop should cause us all to study and observe to the utmost, when, perchance, some of us may discover means to stay the ravages of this, to be, common enemy.—Nothing has yet proved successful, though a farmer in Iowa writes that he put into his potato field a large flock of young turkeys, which ate the beetles and thus saved his crop."

In a note received from Mr. Cook, dated Nov. 9th, he states that he has pretty good evidence that the eggs of the insect hatch within two weeks from the time they are laid, and that larvae feed about fifteen days; that the pupae are in the ground, where they transform in about ten days; that the adult lives at least three weeks; and that there are doubtless four broods during the season. As showing the insect's tenacity of life, he mentions that he received from Wisconsin both the larvae and the adult, which were a week or more on the way, shut in a close box without air or food. The beetles, after being fed, revived, and the females laid hundreds of eggs. The larvae, though alive on their arrival, were too far gone to take food, and in a few days all died.

Mr. Gage Continued his observations on the insect in its different stages through the season. He sends the following extracts from his j[illegible]

"SEPT. 7th.—A few days ago, in order to ascertain the habits of the beetles on the approach of cold weather, I subjected them to the following experiment: I placed them in a glass tumbler two-thirds full of earth, and sat it in the coldest place I could find. The beetles all burrowed in the earth, where they remained five days. I then set the tumbler in the warm sunlight; all the beetles soon re-appeared and commenced feeding. I divested one of them of its wing covers and unfolded its wings; they are of a reddish color, and nearly transparent. I see no reason why these beetles cannot fly.

"Mr. Jackson True reported to-day, that he had made a faithful trial with beetles I had given him—about half a pint—to see whether turkeys and ducks will eat them. He threw them before the turkeys, one of the younger of which, he thinks, hastily swallowed a beetle, but gave a cry of alarm, when after a short examination the whole flock went away, leaving the beetles. The ducks were, if possible, more wary than the turkeys. He mingled other food with the beetles; the ducks ate the food but left the beetles.

"Mr. David Haines, a farmer some five miles south of Dowagiac, reported that this insect was found in his potato-field for the first time this season.—He says his fowls (common barnyard fowls and turkeys) had free access to the field, but did not eat the beetles or larvae.

"A farmer and gardener at Michigan City, Indiana, informed me (Sept. 13,) that this insect had made its appearance there for the first time, the past summer. I have also been informed that it is doing some damage near Lake Stanton, some twenty-five miles further west, on the Michigan Central railroad. But I have not been able to ascertain its appearance in any locality of Michigan, with the exception of Dowagiac and its immediate vicinity.

"A potato merchant from Galesburg, Illinois, informed me that these beetles performed their migrations in the spring of the year, when they first emerge from the ground. He states that he had dug up many of them when at work on the railroad track in the spring; that they are then quite active, and that he had frequently seen them on the wing at that time.

"SEPTEMBER 19th.—Mr. John Russell, of Geneseo, near Rock Island, Ill., inform me that he had seen large numbers of these beetles last spring, emigrating from a field where potatoes grew last year and were nearly destroyed by this insect, to another field, about sixty rods distant, planted to potatoes this season, and in which the young plants had attained a growth of six or eight inches. The wind was from the west, and the insects were flying against the wind. He thinks they had been attracted by the odor arising from the plants, the same as bees are attracted by flowers.

"It would seem from this that the beetles migrate in the spring; that they can fly, and do thus pass from one locality to another. But if they fly at no other time of the year, a field of potatoes might be saved from *attack* by being planted at a later time, or from *destruction* by carefully destroying the beetles that make their first lodgment, and before they commence breeding.

"SEPT. 20th.—Mr. James Barnard, an old resident of the last mentioned locality, said he had learned how to manage the 'potato-bugs.' I had observed that in one patch of potatoes several rows were nearly stripped of their leaves, while the other rows in the same patch were nearly untouched. He said these potatoes were of different varieties; that the insects had a choice of varieties; that they would devour one variety before they would commence on some others growing along side. His plan is to plant first, such varieties as the insects like best. The beetles would be attracted to them on coming from their winter's sleep, in the spring. Then plant his other varieties. The beetles, he says, will not leave their first location so long as there is anything left for them to eat. His later planted kinds would be out of the way before they would be molested. What I saw on his grounds convinced me that there is truth worth observing in these statements. One patch which he showed me was completely stripped—the foliage and stalks literally devoured—whilst those planted later were uninjured.

"My opinion is, that any variety planted quite early, will answer equally as well. The beetles, when once located, do not incline to remove far—either from sluggishness or affection for their young. As soon as the young are hatched they commence feeding with the parent beetles, which seem to watch over them during their larval growth. They continue to increase and multiply, and devour, until not a green leaf or stalk remains, even following the stalk down to the tubers, and eating holes into them; and yet another patch, not thirty rods distant, will remain untouched."

When we consider the destructive power of this insect, as shown by the ravages it has made in the districts it has overrun, its advent into Michigan may well produce anxiety. The potato is one of our most profitable crops, and both for home consumption and for exportation, stands in an important position. It is more largely cultivated in this State than in either of the States where the enemy alluded to, has previous to this year, made its appearance, and consequently, we shall be the greater sufferers if the insect prevails here in proportion to the means it finds for support. It is much to be regretted that we cannot, as yet, point to some certain and economical means of destroying the enemy, or warding off its attacks. The statement alluded to by Mr. Cook, that poultry would eat the beetles, seems to be disproved by the trials mentioned by Mr. Gage. The other plans spoken of by him, seem worthy of notice. It behoves every potato-grower to look earnestly for some effectual protection against this formidable enemy.

Mchigan Central Railroad.

1868. 1868.

ON and after June 29th, 1868, Passenger trains willl run as follows;

TRAINS WESTWARD

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex. Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
DETROIT, l've,	6:45	9:30	5:25	9:10	4:10
Wayne,	7:40	.....	6:20	....	5:05
YPSILANTI,	8:10	10:45	6:50	10:25	5:45
Ann Arbor.	8:35	11:05	7;25	10;45	6:10
Dexter,	9:05	11;25	7:50	——	6:40
Chelsea,	9;25	——	8;10	——	——
		P.M.		A.M.	
Jackson,	10:25	12:25	9:15	12;15	——
	P.M.		A.M.		
CHICAGO, Arr.	7;45	8:00	6;30	8:50	——

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION.—To Dexter Daily except Sundays. Leaves Jackson Mondays only.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	A.M.
CHICAGO, l've,	5:00	8:00	5;15	9;30	——
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jackson,	2:25	3:45	1:05	5;25	——
Chelsea,	3:20	——	——	6;15	——
Dexter,	3;40	4:38	——	6:30	6:40
Ann Arbor,	4:10	5:00	2;18	6:55	7:10
YPSILANTI,	4:35	5:20	2:38	7:15	7;35
Wayne,	5:05	——	——	——	8:10
DETROIT, Arr.	5:55	6:30	3:40	8;25	9:00

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION—To Detroit daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Trains leave Jackson for Mason, Lansing Owosso, &c., 6;15, 8:15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m.

H. E. SARGENT,
Gen. Supt.

W. K. MUIR,
Asst. Gen. Supt. Chicago.
Detroit.

GREATCENTR'L ROUTE EAST.

Only one change of cars betwee

DETROIT AND NEW YORK CITY

VIA

Great Western Railway!

1867.

Trains for London, Paris, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and all points East, leave Windsor daily, except Sundays, as follows [Great Western time]:

Morning Ex. 4;00 a.m. Day Ex. 11:20 a.m., and Night Ex. 7;20 p. m. Night Express will not run on Fridays and Saturdays.

Steamboat Express, 11;30 p. m.

The Railway Ferry leaves Michigan Central dock at 10;20 a.m. and 6;30 p. m., Detroit & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern dock 10;30 a.m. and 6;40 p. m. Detroit time,

Tickets secured at 39 Woodward ave ue, corner Woodbridge and Third streets, Detroit, and on board the Ferry. Pullmans 16 wheeled palace sleeping coaches run between Detroit and Rochester. Berths secured at 39 Woodward ave.

Trains arrive at Windsor at 5;20 a. m., 60 a m., 5 p. m., m., and 10;10 p. m.

CHARLES McCABE,
Western Pass. Agt,, Detroit.

THOMAS SWINARD,
General Manager,

JAMES CHARTON,
General Agent.

CHAS. G. SUTHERLAND,
Agent, Ypsilanti.

Hamilton, C. W. Detroit, May 13, 1867

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinxry to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excssses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from all observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively Counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N. B.—One Dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine,* containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. 224-1y.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce, and, as we think, has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnished gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and certificates of their cures of the following omplaints:—

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by puryfying the blood and stimulating the system, oure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidney's, Gout, and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they make more profit Demand AYER's and take no ivthers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they snould have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Agent's wanted. (J & J)

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

ON MILL STREET.

Good house; finished off in good style; a nice brick cellar attached to the house. Apply at the residence or at the Commercial Office [223] *JOHN McCORMICK.*

ERIE RAILWAY!

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TO

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM

Buffalo to New York 423 Miles.
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
Salamanca to New York 415 Miles,

AND IS FROM

22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All Trains run directly through to New York.

423 Miles without change of Coaches.

From and after May 11th; 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Streets:

5.00 *A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8.09 A. M., (Bkft,); Susquehanna. 1.25 P. M., (Dine); Turner's 7.05 (Sup,) and arrives in New York 9:25 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL,* via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays accepted). Arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

2.35 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXP ESS,* (daily). Stops at Hornellsvile 6.10 P. M. (Sup,) and arrives in New York 7.40 A. M., connecting at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

7.35 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 11:08 P. M. intersecting with the 5:50 P. M. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12.40 P. M.

11.20 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7.48 A. M. (Bkft.); Turner's 1.37 P. M., (Dine), and arrives in New York at 3.55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2:35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M.

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—Ry New York time from Union Depots:

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL,* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10.00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 7.30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

3.25 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS,* from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 6 12 P. M. (Sup.) intersecting with the 2. 35 P. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

5,50 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS.* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted), Stops at Salamanca 7.45 P. M.; Olean 8.20 P. M. (Sup.); Turner's 10:13 A. M. (Bkft.), and arrives in New York at 12.-40 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and and New England Cities.

9·50 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS,* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted) Stops at Salamanca 11.55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11.20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3.55 P. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an everchanging panorama of nature's beauties commands attention.

The best Ventilated and most luxurious Sleeping Coaches IN THE WORLD accompany all night trains on this railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

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Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and South-West.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't. **WM. R. BARR,** Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

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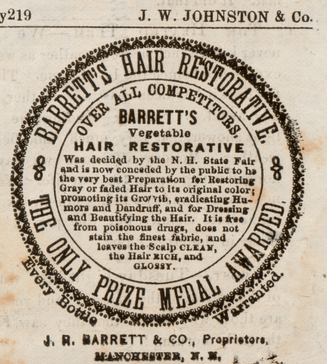

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